

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4762 號二十六百七十四第 日八月正年西癸同

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY, 1873.

六拜同 壓五十月二英 港香

PRICE \$1 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

Feb. 14, NORNA, British steamer, 605, Miles, Swatow 13th February, General KOKW ACHENG.

Feb. 14, KUSHU, Amer. str., 795, Denville, Shanghai 7th February, and Ningpo 11th, General OUPHANT & Co.

Departures.

Feb. 14, ANDREW, for Bangkok.

Feb. 14, LIEUTENANT, for Foochow.

Feb. 14, CRANSHI QUEEN, for Iloilo.

Feb. 14, VOLA, str., for Yokohama.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 14TH.

Deutschland, for Singapore.

Europe, for Melbourne.

Syria, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

Per NORNA, str., from Swatow, 45 Chinese.

Per KUSA, str., from Shanghai, &c., 11 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship NORNA reports left Swatow on 13th February, at 6 p.m., had light N.E. and N.W. winds throughout. The steamship CEDAR was in Swatow when the Norna left.

The American steamship KUSHU reports left Shanghai on 7th February, and Ningpo on the 11th, had moderate monsoon and pleasant weather throughout. On February 12th, at 9 a.m., passed the English mail of Manki. On the 13th, at 8.45 p.m., passed the American mail off the Lincolns.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

Vessel's Name From Dates.

Queen of the Seas. Penang May 11

Himalaya. New York May 18

East. Glasgow June 8

Sultana (s). Cardiff June 25

Annie. Glasgow July 31

Warrior. New York Aug. 3

Yokohama. New York Sept. 6

Es. Dell (s). Penang Dec. 12

Flintstone (s). London Dec. 17

Dawn (s). London Dec. 17

Altona (s). London Dec. 19

Premier (s). Liverpool Dec. 21

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan (Expected in Europe and America) (Corrected to Date).

FROM HONGKONG.

Vessel's Name From Dates.

Queen of the Seas. Penang Oct. 9

Annie. New York Oct. 30

Princess. Chancery Nov. 1

Cora. London Nov. 2

Sir Harry Parkes. London Nov. 8

Lundstrom Brahm. Chancery Nov. 23

Thetis. Hamburg Nov. 30

Melodeon. Plymouth (s) Dec. 8

Sea Devil (s). Penang Dec. 12

Flintstone (s). London Dec. 17

Dawn (s). London Dec. 17

Altona (s). London Dec. 19

Premier (s). Liverpool Dec. 21

FROM MACAO.

Star of China. London Nov. 1

FEOM AMoy.

Anglo Saxon. New York Oct. 29

Turk. New York Dec. 2

J. R. Worcester. New York Dec. 16

From Foochow.

Ene. London Oct. 4

Endymion. London Oct. 22

Flying Spur. London Nov. 14

Catherina. Gibraltar (s) Dec. 3

Solina. London Dec. 10

Elizabeth Nicholson. London Dec. 6

John Prince. New York Dec. 7

Toronto. London Dec. 7

Silver Eagle. London Dec. 12

Kate Carnegie. Philadelphia Dec. 18

Whinfell. New York Jan. 1

Annie Gray. New York Jan. 1

Minerva. Falmouth (s) Jan. 10

Albert Victor. London Jan. 14

FROM SHANGHAI.

James S. Stone. New York Oct. 10

N. E. Palmer. London Oct. 16

Melville. London Oct. 18

Lalla Rookh. London Oct. 18

Paragon. London Oct. 18

Mirado. New York Oct. 21

Sir James' Family London Oct. 26

Ashley Maid. London Oct. 26

RUSSELL & CO.

of 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Agents, 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will be distributed among all Contributors, or to whom whether Shippers or Agents, are entitled in proportion to the amount of Net Premium contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & CO., Agents, 473 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMESSEN & CO., Agents, 473 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

QUEEN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1858.

CAPITAL, 21,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and Marine Policies at current rates.

AGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Agents, 473 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

473 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL... \$5,000,000 of Dollars.

RESERVE FUND... \$1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors—

Chairman—S. D. GUNBY, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. H. ATKINSON, Esq.

W. H. ATKINSON, Esq.

A. F. HORN, Esq.

Thos. Pyke, Esq.

H. B. LEWIS, Esq.

Chief Manager—

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.

Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

On Current Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.

12 months 2 1/2 per cent.

2 years 3 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

1862 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

In conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871, the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., General Agents, of 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE DIVIDEND in the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, or 82 per cent. declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies—

Not exceeding 10 days 1 per cent.

Abreast month, and not 3 months 1 1/2 per cent.

Above 3 months, and not 6 months 2 per cent.

Exceeding 6 months 2 1/2 per cent.

Dividends will be paid quarterly.

By Order of the Board,

ED. BAKER, Secretary.

of 112 Hongkong, 25th November, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE DIVIDEND of \$100 (\$125 per share), declared at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on the 10th December last, will be paid on the 1st January next, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

Dividends will be paid quarterly.

By Order,

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., General Agents, of 112 Hongkong, 25th November, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hold to the Undersigned before the First of May, a bond for the sum of £100,000,000, for the period of one year, to be paid on the 31st December next, for the amount of Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should any Contributor fail to render the returns specified, their account will be made up in accordance with the books of the Company.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA; besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, enabling to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Parts, completed at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$4.

Orders for copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:—

Singapore..... Messrs. GURKICH and CAMPBELL-ALEXANDER..... WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO. Formosa..... WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO. Foochow..... HEDDOR & CO.

Macao..... KELLY & CO. Shanghai..... HALL & HOLTS. Hankow and River Ports..... HALL & HOLTS and KELLY. Chusan and Ningpo..... HALL & HOLTS and KELLY. Amoy and Foochow..... HALL & HOLTS and KELLY. Peking..... HALL & CO. Shanghae. Nagasaki..... THE C. & J. TRADING CO. Higo, Oaka, Tsuru G. & J. TRADING CO. Yokohama..... MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.Mr. E. J. MOSS, Japan Gazette Office. Manila..... MESSRS. J. DE LOYZAGA & CO. Saigon..... M. RIBIEROT & CO. Singapore..... Straits Times Office. Gouache..... Englishman's Office. London..... Mr. F. ALCAN, Clarendon's Lane, GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.Messrs. THURNER & CO. San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Maycham's Exchange. New York..... MESSRS. S. M. PITTIGLI & CO. 37, Park Row.

The Daily Press.

HONG-KONG, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1873.

THE London and China Express, in a short but nevertheless thoughtful article, gives elsewhere, takes exception to the manner in which Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY has considered it advisable to deal with the natives in this Colony. The matter has perhaps attracted more attention on the part of the residents than might at first be thought. It is one upon which people are naturally and properly reticent in expressing a strong opinion, as any view adverse to a liberal policy in matters of this description is apt to be received unfavourably, and to be looked upon as the result of prejudice or narrow mindedness. In addition to this, any strong expression of opinion as to a desirability of keeping the natives at some distance may seem ungracious to our Chinese fellow residents, many of whom are likely to become conversant with much that appears in the public papers. For this reason, although Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY's policy with respect to the Chinese has been the subject of a great deal of general discussion in the Colony, we have hitherto thought it desirable to abstain from giving utterance to any very marked opinion on the subject, especially as in a matter of the kind so shrewd an observer as Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY might be thought likely to come to tolerably sound conclusions on the subject for himself.

It is impossible, however, to deny that there is a great deal of truth in the remarks which are made by the Express. It is to deal with the Chinese according to what we hope they will be, rather than according to what they are, to treat them as upon a par with Europeans, and the chief reason for this is that in the present day there are very few Chinese to be found who have a sufficiently high opinion of foreigners to reciprocate such liberal views. The time may come, and it must be the hope of all that it will not be very distant, when many of the barriers which separate Europeans and Chinese will be broken down; but at present they exist, and they prevent intercourse on a footing of equality from taking place. There can, of course, be no harm in our authorities being willing at all times to listen to responsible representations from the natives, and in exceptional matters no better plan can be resorted to than encouraging direct communication between the Governor and the Chinese residents; but we cannot help agreeing with the warning which our contemporary raises, against adopting a course such as may tend in any way to detract from the very small amount of respect which it is possible to evoke in a Chinaman's mind for a foreign official.

There is also a danger of a more important nature in connection with adopting too much of an equality policy with the Chinese, and that is, that they may be listened to a little too much in regard to the local government of the place, and may be encouraged to bring forward propositions to induce the Government to act merely with reference to special fancies of their own. On the only occasion on which the Chinese accepted Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY's invitation to wait upon him, the delegation made a suggestion regarding the punishment of what they chose to call a luitury, evidently aimed at a case which it was at the very time intended to bring before the Courts. The extent to which they were emboldened by the chance of their representations being acted upon, was tolerably clearly illustrated by their behaviour during the trial

of the so-called "Lancay case," in which they endeavoured to stretch the laws so as to punish a Chinaman's "second wife" for deserting her protector, under the form of a trial for the theft of the jewels which had been given to her. The greatest excitement was manifested; the Magistracy and the Court were crowded, and it was even thought necessary by the Police to resort to subterfuge to prevent an attack being made upon the defendants after they were discharged.

There was quite enough in this affair to awaken reflection as to the manner in which the natives in the Colony are prepared to work matters among themselves, and we make little doubt that it had the effect of diminishing to some extent the enthusiasm before felt for the Chinese community and its leading members. It is hardly, however, necessary to point to this particular circumstance to make it clear that the Chinese have a way of arranging public matters among themselves, which must detract very much from the cordiality, equality and confidence, with which our authorities can deal with them. They will always be much more identified with measures, schemes, and associations of their own than with the government of the Colony; and it will encourage them in this tendency, if they be led to believe that they are considered of so much importance that it is necessary in some degree to court them. It may seem almost absurd to imagine that this would be thought by them to be the case, but there is no doubt that the average Celestial is quite conceited enough to take such a view of any special manifestation of courtesy; and, indeed, more likely to regard consideration extended towards him in this light than any other.

The lecture to be delivered at the City Hall by Mr. Denys, on Friday, will be followed by a meeting of the Chinese to discuss the same, and will contain some reminiscences of service in all classes of vessels, from river to combat, and on many stations. We understand it will be of a light and amusing character.

We extract elsewhere from the *N. Y. Daily News* an interesting article, based upon the thoughts which were suggested to the Chinese junk which visited the Great Exhibition in 1851. The writer sets forth in a forcible and clear light the peculiarity of the junk as the want of progressiveness among the natives, but the illustration chosen, though no doubt "taking," perhaps rather unaptly selected at the present moment, when the public is somewhat earnestly discussing how far the adoption by the Chinese of foreign steamers will be likely to interfere with foreign trading interests.

The lecture to be delivered at the City Hall by Mr. Denys, on Friday, will be followed by a meeting of the Chinese to discuss the same, and will contain some reminiscences of service in all classes of vessels, from river to combat, and on many stations. We understand it will be of a light and amusing character.

The furious driving case heard before Mr. May on Thursday, in which a well known broker was fined \$5, although not of very grave importance, seems still to call for a few words of notice. We cannot quite see, we must confess, how it can be properly concluded that the charge was established, when the Scotch Policeman bringing it forward was so very zealous to urge forward. *Fatina leis, Sir Arthur;* which we will take the liberty of freely translating into our old Saxon proverb—"More haste than good speed." You cannot mix oil and water so as to prevent them from separating, nor, therefore, to bring nations and foreigners together when they are agreed upon the terms of their future intercourse.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO CHINA.

The English *Independent* says:—The China Mission of the English Presbyterian Church is remarkable for its great success. Meetings in support of it have been held within the last week in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen; and these interesting addresses have been delivered by Dr. Cartwright Douglas, one of the missionaries in this country. From the statements made, we learn that Scotland has this year sent 22,286 pounds to the English Presbyterian Church, and that a considerable amount of silver paper, and a considerable amount of silvered paper, and iron joss sticks had been laid in by the owners for the purposes of their worship. And I wonder whether our seamen, let alone our bishops and deacons, ever stand out upon points of silvered paper and tin foil and joss sticks. To be sure, Christianity is not Chin Teesam, and that I suppose is why we never lose sight of the end in contemplating the means. There is enough water for reflection on board the *Kingsley*, at any rate, in the way of a man's going about in his cabin, and a heavy gale blowing, and a man on deck, and a man at the helm, and a man walking at the rail, he explained he thought he had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter. The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the Police Inspector tested that he drew very little about such a matter.

The opinion which is somewhat shaky is, that the pony may as to the rate at which a trip which he fears will make his pony restive, in overtaking him, is always rather doubtful, and as to the general statement of the second policeman, it seemed to amount to nothing, and ought hardly to be taken against the defendant and the prosecution. He had been asked how many miles the pony was going per hour. We do not wish to draw any too general inference, but would still observe that it is at least rather unusual to define the rate at which a horse, or anything else, is going in a vulgar fractions sum, and the very fact that the policeman understood the Magistrate to ask how many miles the animal was going, and the

Extracts.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNSEEN BATTLEFIELD.
There is an unseen battlefield
In every human breast.
Where two opposing forces meet,
But where they seldom rest.
That field is well from mortal sight,
The only scene by one
Who knows where victory lies,
When each day's fight is done.
Our army is strong and fierce,
The chief of whom is Death;
His voice is like the thunder clou',
His voice the bursting storm.
His captains, Pride, Lust, and Hate,
Whose troops watch night and day,
Swift to detect the weakest point,
And thirsting for the prey.
Conquering with this mighty force
Is but a little band;
They with an arm dazzling front,
Stand like a firm stand!
The leader is of God-like form,
Of countenance serene,
And glowing on his broad breast
A small cross is seen.

His captain, Faith, and Hope, and Love,
Point to that wondrous sign;
And gazing on it, all receive
Strength from a divine source.
They feel it speaks a glorious truth
A truth as great as sure,
That to be victors they must learn
To love, confide, endure.

That faith sublime, in wildest strife,
Imparts a holy calm;
For every deadly blow a shield,
For every wound a balm.
And when they win that battle-field,
Till toll is quite forgot;

The plain where courage once had reigned,
Becomes a broad green plain.
A spirit who loves of joy and peace
Spirits of the gentle life,
All breathe the perfume of their praise
On every breeze—
ST. SIMON.

The unmistakable sign of "a vocation" for the business is one of the facts which at once distinguishes St. Simon from other memoir-writers, and helped to place him at their head. Some have written such books to amuse their old age, or vindicate their public careers, to exalt their friends, and laudish their enemies. St. Simon had keen sensibilities, and strong opinions like the rest of them. But he loved the art for its own sake, by an original instinct, and continued it through life, with an unwearied interest. To him it was as poetry, or painting, or astronomy to other men. Appearing to pass his life in the usual pursuits of his class, he was all the while studying his age with the intensity of a Kepler employed upon the planet Mars, or a Posson busy with the test of Euclid. Everybody who knew him, or saw him, unconsciously sat to him for his portrait. He sifted the loosest gossip for historical meal. He weighed all information, and despised none.—Cornhill.

A TOUR IN SCOTLAND IN 1766.
I spent a month in Scotland this summer, and made a further progress than Mr. Gray did. An old friend of Mr. Montagu's and mine came to us here, and brought his daughter the end of July, and summoned me to keep a promise I had made him, of letting him to my knight-errant and escort me round Scotland. The 1st of August we set forward. I called on the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, at Alnwick Castle, in my way. It is the most noble Gothic building imaginable. Its antique form is preserved on the outside. Within the apartments are also Gothic, in their structure and ornaments, but convenient and noble; so that modern elegance arranges and conducts antiquity strength and grandeur, leaves its splendor of character, but softens what was rude and unpolished. My next day's journey carried me to Edinburgh, where I staid about ten days. I passed my time there very agreeably, receiving every polite attention from all the people of distinction in the town. I never saw anything equal to the hospitality of the Scotch. Every one seemed to make it their business to attend me to all the fine places in the neighbourhood, to invite me to dinner, to supper, &c. As I had declined an invitation to go to Glasgow, the Lord Provost of Glasgow insisted on my coming to his villa near the town, instead of going to a noisy inn. I staid three days there, to see the seats in the environs, and the great cathedral, and the college and academy for painting, and then I set out for Inverary. I should first tell you Glasgow is the most beautiful town in Great Britain. The houses, according to the Scotch fashion, are large and high, and built of freestone; the streets very broad, and built at right angles. All dirty kinds of business are carried on in separate districts, so that nothing appears but a noble and elegant simplicity. My road from Glasgow to Inverary lay by the side of the famous lake called Loughlough. Never did I see the sublime and beautiful so united. The lake is in some places eight miles broad, in others less; adorned with many islands, of which some rise in a conical figure, and are covered with trees up to the summit. Other islands are flatter. Deer are feeding in their green meadows. In the lontananza rises the mountain, on whose barren breast.

The labouring clouds seem to rest.

The lake is bright as crystal, and the shore consists of blaster pebbles. Thus I travelled nearly twenty miles, till I came to the village of Lomond, where I lay at an inn, there being no gentleman's house near it. The next morning I began to ascend the Highland mountains. I got out of the chair to climb to the top of one, to take my leave of the beauties. The sun had not been long up; its beams danced on the lake, and we saw this lovely water meandering for twenty-five miles. Immediately after I returned to my chair, I began to be enclosed in deep valley between vast mountains, down whose furrowed cheeks torrents rushed impetuously, and unit in a river in a vale below. Winter's rains had so washed away the soil from some of the steep mountains, there appeared little but the rock, which, like the skeleton of a giant, appeared more terrible than the perfect form. Other mountains were covered with a dark brown moss. The shaggy goats were browsing on their sides. Here and there appeared a storm-torn tree or blasted shrub, from whence no bark ever salved the worn with joyous hymn, or Philomel soothed the dull ear of night; but from thence the eagle gave the first lessons of flight to her young, and taught them to make war on the kids. In the Vale of Glencoe we stopped to dine amidst the rude magnificence of nature rather than in the meanness of works of art, so did not enter the cottage, which called itself an inn. From thence my servant brought me fresh herrings and bread; and my Lord Provost's wife had filled my maid's chaise with good things; so very luxuriously we feasted. I wished Oman would have come to us, and told a tale of other times. However, imagination and memory assisted, and we recollect many passages in the very plates that inspired them. I staid three hours listening to the roaring strain, and hoped some ghost would come on the blast of the mountain and show us the three grey stones erected to his memory. After dinner we went on about fourteen miles still in the valley; mountain rising above mountain till we ascended to Inverary. There we at once entered the castle where lies the east lake called Longf. Fine, of whose dignity I cannot give you a better notion than by telling you the great levitation had taken his passing—their the night before I was there. Though it is forty miles from the sea, whales come up there often in the herring season.—From "A Lady of the Last Century," by Dr. Doran.

In conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, 1872, of the Asia Association, (which changes will take effect from 1st January, 1873), the Net Premiums of the Company, from that date, to be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premium contributed by each.

One-third (1/3) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYMPIAN & CO., General Agents, 716 Hongkong, 17th April 1872.

K. K. FRIY, OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESSELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

The Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO., 864 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barques and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FOR LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$80,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIRE, LIVINGSTON & CO., Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

W. J. H. BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, 1 per cent.

Other dwelling-houses strictly as such, and their contents, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents, 1 per cent.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company, 864 Hongkong, 1st March, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of \$100,000.

A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premiums charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents, 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

BETTS'S PATENTS GAF'SULE.

The public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S NAME IS UPON EVERY CAPSULE HE MAKES FOR THE LEADING MERCHANTS AT HOME AND ABROAD.

and he is the only Inventor and Sole Maker in the world.

Manufactures—1, WEARE ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON, AND BORDEAUX, FRANCE. July 6, 1872.

F. S. CLEAVES'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAPS.

Sarria—Brown Windsor, Glycine Cold Cream Soap, Pure Glycerine Soap, Marshmellow Soap, Camphorated Honey Soap.

PARIS—Honey Soap, Camphorated Honey Soap.

EDINBURGH—Honey Soap, Medieval Perfume, Jockey Club Bouquet, Extract of Mayanglang, Perfumed Bouquet, &c.

PARIS—Marrow Oil, Crystal Cream, Exquisite Perfume, &c.

Supernatural Talc, Powder, Violet Powder, Rosemary and Camphorated Hair Water, Dollie Vinegar, and every description of Toilet Soap, and Perfume.

Manufactury and Office, 18, REE LION ST., HOLLYWOOD, PARIS.

Export Sample Boxes—15, S. MAR. 1872, LONDON, 1872.

THE NEW HAT introduced by J. ELLWOOD & SONS, also their

DATENF AIN CHAMBER HATS and

REGULATION HELMETS can be had in every variety of BRIGGS, BRYMER & CO., 1872.

LEA & PERINN'S Celebrated WOOLSOFT, COTTONSOFT, &c., DECLARED THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and nutritious compound has caused many to copy the name of our product, to their inferior convenience. The Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is—

AS FOR LEA & PERINN'S SAUCE,

Not exceeding Ten days of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate.

Above 1 month, 3 do. do. do.

... 3 do. do. do.

... 3 months, 6 do. do. do.

... 6 months, 6 do. do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

Not exceeding Ten days, a discount of 20% allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

TIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20% allowed.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding \$5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO., #1933 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES, viz.—

Not exceeding 1 month of the annual rate.

Not exceeding 3 months, 3 do. do. do.

... 3 months, 3 do. do. do.